(XXXIXth YEAR.) THE (No. 1938.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1784.

VIENNA, *(Germany) October* 4.

WE have juſt had a ſingular inſtance of filial ingratitude, which is at preſent the common topic of converſation. A gentleman in Moravia, who was intruſted with the direction of a public bank, had a ſon a lieutenant in the Imperial ſervice, who, making an improper uſe of his father's eaſy temper and extraordinary good nature, extorted from him ſeveral ſums of money for the purpoſe of gratifying his evil purſuits. One day coming to his father with the utmoſt anxiety, he aſked him for ſix hundred florins (about ſeventy pounds ſterling) urging, that unleſs his demand was immediatly complied with, he was a ruined man, and that his honour and life were both at ſtake—The father anſwered, it was not in his power to aſſiſt him at that time, unleſs he would be ſo imprudent as to take the caſh he required out of the bank—Notwithſtanding which the ſon renewed his lamentations, and preſſed the old man ſo cloſe, that he condeſcended to give him the caſh he wanted, taking it out of the bank, obſerving to him at the ſame time, that this conduct would undoubtedly prove not only his own deſtruction, but alſo that of his poor father. The emperor, then paſſing accidently through the town where this affair happened, the lieutenant throwing himſelf at the feet of his majeſty, charged his father with having embezzled part of the money belonging to the Imperial treaſury—Upon which the emperor ſent for the father, who informed him of the whole tranſaction, and that he had only feigned to take the money out of the bank, to prevent his ſon from continuing his pecuniary ſolicitations; and proved, to the ſatisfaction of his ſovereign, that he had immediately replaced the money he had taken. The emperor, upon this, ordered the lieutenant to be turned out of his regiment with the higheſt note of infamy, and then to be confined for ten years in a citadel; and his Imperial majeſty, to ſhew his magnanimous equity, has ſince increaſed the appointment of the father.

PARIS, *Oct.* 3. The academy of ſciences, arts and belles lettres, of Chaſlons ſur Marne, in its ſitting of the 25th of laſt month, has adjudged the premium of one hundred dollars to a perſon unknown, who has ſent the beſt memoirs on this ſubject—What are the beſt means of ſoftening and bettering in France the condition of day labourers, ſmall cultivators, poor drudges, as well as that of their wives and children? That of ninety-four dollars was adjudged to Mr. Du Mas, a lawyer, in the bailiwick of Lons le Saunier—the ſubject was, "what are the beſt means of perfectioning in France the education of women?"

The ſame academy propoſes for the premium of the preſent year the following ſubjects, viz. 1. What are the beſt means of encouraging marriages in France, without infringing the reſpect due to religion and virtue? This premium will be ninety-four dollars. 2. What are the beſt means of animating and encouraging commerce, in the province of Champaigne, and more eſpecially in the city of Chaſlons? This reward will be fifty guineas. 3. What are the beſt means of perfectioning in France the conſtitutions of the colleges, as well as the education therein given? This reward will be fifty guineas alſo.

The academy of ſciences, inſcriptions and belles lettres, of Touloufe (the capital of Languedoc) offers for the enſuing year the following ſubjects for public diſcuſſion, as well as the different rewards thereunto annexed: 1. Six hundred and fifty dollars to the perſon who ſhall ſend the academy the beſt memoir on the method of bringing water into the city, either from the ſcattered ſprings on the city grounds, or from the river which waſhes its walls, in a quantity ſufficient for the culinary purpoſe, for extinguiſhing fires, and for ſprinkling the ſtreets, ſquares and public walks. 2. Ninety-four dollars to the perſon who ſhall aſſign the beſt means of conſtructing a framed bridge, of one ſingle arch, 24 feet above the water, over a river 450 feet wide, the ſhores of which are 25 feet above its level. 3. A reward of one hundred and ninety dollars to the memoir which ſhall beſt demonſtrate what are the effects of the air, and of the airiform fluids introduced and produced in human bodies, relatively to animal œconomy. 4. A reward of ninety-five dollars to the memoir which ſhall beſt trace the revolutions which the commerce of Touloufe has undergone, the means of extending it, thoſe of removing the obſtacles whether moral or phyſical, if any there be, which may prevent its progreſs and activity. The royal ſociety of medicine has crowned the memoir of Mr. Goquelin, on this ſubject—to determine by exact obſervations whether the ſcurvy is contagious. The ſame academy has conferred ſix golden medals on the authors of ſix excellent memoirs on the treatment of epidemics. The other three rewards they had offered, on the ſubject of medical topography, have been given to Meſſieurs Decaſter, ſurgeon of the regiment of Berry, to Mr. Didelot, phyſician of Remiremont, and to Mr. Darlac.

The ſame ſociety offers for their rewards of the enſuing year the following ſubjects: 1. To determine by chymical analyſis what is the nature of the antiſcorbutic remedies, extracted from the ſpecies of crucifers, the cochlaria, the creſſes, and the raiſin. 2. A reward of twenty-five guineas, founded by the king, on the following ſubject—what are the advantages and dangers of bark, in the different remitting fevers? As uſual the ſociety will diſtribute at the firſt annual ſitting the ſeveral premiums of encouragement which it has to diſpoſe of: To the beſt memoir on the medical conſtitution of the ſeaſons, and the epidemical diſeaſes of the kingdom.

After the diſtribution of all thoſe rewards was finiſhed, an excellent memoir of Mr. Mauduit was read, entitled new means of adminiſtering medical electricity, another of Mr. Laſſone, entitled a new and cheap method of preparing the extract of opium, by digeſtion, compared with that obtained by a ſix months digeſtion, and their effects compared.

AMSTERDAM, *Oct.* 22. Yeſterday morning, about half paſt eleven o'clock, an exploſion like the firing of cannon was heard in our port, and ſome moments after a thick ſmoke, attended with flames, was ſeen to iſſue from the Rhynland, captain Mulder. In leſs than an hour the ſhip appeared on fire from ſtem to ſtern, without our being able to learn how the accident happened. The flames having then communicated to the cable by which the veſſel was tied, ſhe became the ſport of the waves, and the tide of flood being at that time in its greateſt force, it carried her into the inner part of the harbour, which obliged ſeveral veſſels that were there to cut their faſtenings, to eſcape this inflamed maſs. At the fall of the tide the veſſel, which had been carried on ſhore, remained dry, and at the departure of the poſt continued burning. Notwithſtanding the activity exerted to extinguiſh the flames, they were not able to ſucceed, and therefore were obliged to confine their endeavours to cut off all communication between her and the other veſſels, which was effected by the aſſiſtance of a number of boats. Some perſons periſhed on this occaſion.

Oct. 23. The loſs of the Rhynland is now thus to be accounted for:—The veſſel being to be put out of commiſſion, all the heavy artillery had been taken out of her, and afterwards the powder. The crew had been ordered to ſweep away the powder that ſhould be ſhed, and the captain had recommended to them to be particularly careful. He was writing in his cabin, when the veſſel received a ſhock, which overturned the table that ſtood before him. He got out of the cabin, but found the ſhip all in flames. It is thought that fifty perſons periſhed on this occaſion. Some ſay, that half the crew, which conſiſted of 170 men, are loſt. The ſuperior officers, it is believed, are all ſaved.

LONDON, *September* 9.

Extract of a letter from Briſtol, Auguſt 15.

"Yeſterday we were all in confuſion, every one hurrying towards the drawbridge, in order to ſatisfy their curioſity by viewing one of the moſt extraordinary animals we ever heard of; it came in with the tide, and was not perceived till in attempting to get through the bridge it ſtuck ſo faſt that it could neither move backwards nor forwards. After a great deal of trouble it was ſecured, and brought on ſhore, but not before it tore a man's leg in the fleſhy part very dangerouſly. The head of it reſembles that of an ox without horns; there are two fore legs with cloven feet, and a large tuft of hair in the middle of its forehead; the teeth are about two inches and a half long, delicately white, and very acute; from the ſhoulders it gradually increaſes till you come to the tail, which is uncommonly large; it has two large fins under the extreme part of its belly. Some people ſay it is a ſea-calf, others aſſert that it came from the Iriſh ſeas, and therefore, from the ſize of it, it muſt be a bull."

Oct. 4. A German naturaliſt, a Mr. Hedwig, has made what is eſteemed a very important diſcovery in natural hiſtory, and by the ſeries of experiments proves what Linnæus, &c. looked for in vain, the propagation of moſſes, which is now found to be, according to the ſexual ſyſtem, by ſeed.

A few days ago as the prince was riding in the neighbourhood of W——r, his horſe ſlung a ſhoe. He alighted near the door of a cottage, where he ſaw a lad and a girl talking together, and ſent his ſervant away with the horſe. The girl was pretty, and attracted his notice; ſhe dropt a curtſey as he came towards her, "Well my pretty maid, what ſoft things does Colin ſay to you this fine morning?" She ſmiled, and the man coloured. "When is the happy day to be?" "I don't know Sir," ſaid the girl. "Father ſays we wants money, and pleaſe your honour," ſaid the lad. "How much, (aſked the prince) would ſatisfy him?" We ha' got ten pounds to buy things with, but we want as much more for expences, and I owes a little money." The prince was charmed with the girl's beauty and modeſty, and after looking at her ſome time took her by the hand and ſaid, "If you'll make this good lad happy, I'll give you ten pounds, but I'll have a kiſs into the bargain;" and putting his hand into his pocket, he took out ten guineas, and received thanks for it from the lips of the girl herſelf.

Oct. 20. That very important object, for which our ſociety of arts, &c. ſo wiſely offered a premium, the cultivation of nutmegs in the Weſt-Indies, will now in all probability ſoon be accompliſhed; the French king's gardener at the iſle of Bourbon has written an expreſs paper to Monſieur de Sartine, in which he has aſcertained the fructification of the nutmeg-tree, and actually raiſed in the garden that he has the care of, thirty-eight male aromatic nutmeg-trees, and eight female trees, from the nuts got in two importations from the Moluccas. [May not this idea, under due intendance, be adopted in the ſoil of ſome of the American ſtates?]

Oct. 21. The forgeries on the bank have been imputed to an American; how truly, we pretend not to determine. But aſſuming this for a fact, ſhould we not recollect that the Congreſs currency (the bank-paper of America for the time being) was forged by one of our own people in immenſe quantities. If an American therefore has actually been concerned in the forgery, he has made a ſevere return, and paid the Engliſh in their own coin.

OLD BAILEY INTELLIGENCE.

Dennis Shehane was indicted laſt week at the Old Bailey, for a ſtreet robbery on Alex Shaw.

The proſecutor, a ſailor, depoſed, that on the 14th of this month, between the hours of twelve and one in the morning, he (in company with James Scott, a witneſs) was ſuddenly knocked down, and robbed of his watch, by the priſoner, in Plough-Court, Ratcliff Highway.

James Scott, the witneſs, a Scotch ſailor, alſo gave a very humorous account, in a very grave way, of the robbery. Being a ſailor, he ſaid that the priſoner *bore down* upon the proſecutor, and gave him a *broadſide*, in Plough-Court, and then *ſheered off*. That the proſecutor *piped all hands* when he was *laid keel upwards*. That the priſoner *ran right before the wind*, to whom he *gave chaſe*; but that the priſoner *tacked to the ſtarboard*, and then he (the witneſs) *hauled his wind*. That another *frigate coming up, ran along ſide of the priſoner, on whom he poured his whole broadſide*, and made him *ſurrender*; but that he (Scott) was entitled to his *prize-money*, never having *loſt ſight* of the priſoner, *during the chaſe*.

Scott's evidence created a deal of diverſion in court; not could the judges refrain their riſible faculties on the terra-marine deſcription. As he was confirmed by another witneſs, in a more intelligible dialect, but who ſtill added, the proſecutor was *half ſeas ovir*, the priſoner was convicted, but recommended to mercy by the jury.

Nov. 3. Advices from Hamburgh, by the laſt mail, declare, that a bank on a new plan was erecting at Berlin. The different effects of plenty and ſcarcity of money have not eſcaped the penetrating genius of the ſovereign of Pruſſia. Money is not ſo plentiful in his dominions, as to make it neceſſary to withdraw a quantity by heaping up treaſure. This monarch indeed always retains in his treaſury ſix or ſeven millions ſterling for anſwering unforeſeen demands; but being ſenſible that the withdrawing from circulation any large ſum would be prejudicial to commerce, every farthing ſaved from the neceſſary expence of government is laid out upon buildings, upon operas; in ſhort, upon any thing rather than cramp circulation. In his Pruſſian majeſty's metropolis, therefore, a bank eſtabliſhed for lending money muſt promote induſtry and manufactures in an eminent degree.

There are (ſays a correſpondent) I believe, many people who frequently read news-papers, without attending to the importance of the word NEWS, or the idea it ought to furniſh us with. In the firſt place, as news comes from all quarters of the terraqueous globe, ſo the very word itſelf clearly points out to us, viz. N. north, E. eaſt, W. weſt, S. ſouth; ſo that, I believe, no language in the world can furniſh us with

a title more equally expreſſive. Again, when ſeriouſly conſidered, it recommends to us the practice of the four following virtues, viz. *Nobleneſs* in our thoughts, *Equity* in our dealings, *Wiſdom* in our conduct, and *Sobriety* in our lives.

Travellers lately returned from the continent, agree that in France the people are well ſatisfied with the peace, though they aſcribe it to the magnanimity of their prince, in being content with procuring liberty to America, for which the grand monarch began the war. In Spain they ſtroke their whiſkers, and ſtalk quietly away whenever the war is mentioned; but in Holland they ſplutter and frown, and are ready to devour every Engliſhman they meet. In that country, it is evident prevalence for the French ſtill prevails, which is not likely to be changed during the remembrance of the late hoſtilities.

Many of the Dutch merchants are deeply intereſted in the new bank formed at Philadelphia, which ſeems likely to be a capital inſtitution; and we hear they are going to lend congreſs a ſum of money for the uſe of the ſtates, which is to be ſent in ſpecie from Holland.

Nov. 17. The commercial treaty with America is ſaid to be ſtill as far from being ſettled as it was the firſt day the negotiation began: it was, indeed, an unlucky circumſtance, that the different parties thought themſelves obliged to carry it on at Paris, as whenever the treaty appeared to be in a fair way of being concluded, the French miniſtry conſtantly interfered, and overturned all that had been done, ſo that Mr. Hartley found it impoſſible to conclude upon any terms in France, and therefore, gave up the matter till an opportunity ſhall offer for renewing the negotiation, either in London or Philadelphia.

Nov. 18. The parliament is now met. No ſet of miniſters ever had ſo much indulgence from the public. There is not as yet the ſhadow of oppoſition in either houſe. Every thing is left to the management of thoſe whoſe poſſeſſions have long been handed to the people in every vehicle.

The ſpeech was cautiouſly worded, but affords no great ſpecimen of miniſterial openneſs; for that ſubject, which ſeems of all others to engroſs the attention of all men. viz. Ireland, is not ſo much as hinted at.

Extract of a letter from Shields, November 12.

"I am extremely happy to inform you of the arrival, laſt night, of his majeſty's ſloop Kite, commanded by lieutenant Gunter, which we had given up for loſt, ſome time back. She is greatly damaged, and her ſhip's company has experienced every hardſhip that is poſſible to imagine, having been out in one of the moſt ſevere, and at the ſame time longeſt gales of wind that ever was remembered by the oldeſt ſeaman on this coaſt. She is without maſts, bowſprit, ſails, and anchors, and had not even a boat on board (they being ſtove to pieces by the violence of the ſea) to ſend on ſhore for refreſhment; and in this diſtreſſed ſituation ſhe was lying at the mercy of the waves for fifteen days, and when ſhe arrived ſhe had but one day's proviſion on board. Juſt before the gale came on, ſhe took, off the Iſle of May, a large Dutch ſmuggler, after an hour's obſtinate reſiſtance, which, I am ſorry to add, foundered in the gale, and every ſoul on board periſhed. They alſo ſaw two ſloops go down, one of which was cloſe to the Kite, but it was impoſſible for her to afford them the leaſt aſſiſtance, ſhe being, except foundering, in as bad a condition. I am fearful one of theſe is the Hopewell, commanded by our friend captain Brown; I am alſo fearful that we ſhall have but bad accounts of our ſhipping. The Kite put into three different bays, but was always drove out to ſea again by the violence of the wind. The wind for theſe ſeven weeks paſt has blown terribly hard from the weſtward, ſometimes to the ſouthward of weſt, but generally W. S. W."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, November 13.

"A difference of opinion on the moſt ſerious ſubjects is held by the delegates of the volunteers, and the repreſentatives of the people; but what is moſt extraordinary, the Roman catholics and diſſenters have formed a junction, and in their writings and ſpeechs inſinuate a neceſſity of reſorting to the firſt principle of government. Be aſſured of this that a general alarm pervades the whole country."

By the reſolutions propoſed at the meetings of the Iriſh delegates, it appears that their military repreſentatives think differently from the civil repreſentatives, and the buſineſs of reform they are determined to carry at all events.

The delegates of the province of Munſter, previous to their going off for Dublin, came to the following reſolution: "*Reſolved*, That all our former reſolutions be put into immediate execution."

Nov. 10. A woman who had left her huſband went and cohabited with another man: after ſome time the huſband claimed her; ſhe returned home on Monday, when the man ſhe had lived with went to her apartments in Dunning's alley, Biſhops-gate ſtreet, to take his leave of her: on going away he deſired her to give him a kiſs at parting, to which ſhe conſented; when having a razor concealed in his hand, he cut her throat in a terrible manner, but the knot of a riband round her neck prevented her windpipe being cut through. The man was ſecured and lodged in the Poultry compter and yeſterday was carried before the lord mayor, who remanded him back again for further examination, till it is known whether the woman is out of danger.

The new method of execution ſhortly to be put in practice, is briefly as follows: a ſcaffolding, eight feet from the pavement, is to be erected in the centre of the Old Bailey, oppoſite the door of Newgate, with which it is to have a communication, in manner of a platform: after the duties of religion have been performed in the chapel of the priſon, the convicts are to be brought out, haltered and bound, attended by the executioner, &c. They will then be tied up; and, on a ſignal given by the ſheriff, the place on which they ſtand is ſo contrived as to fall down, and leave them ſuſpended. Without the platform will be a railing, within which no perſons whatever are to be admitted, except the conſtables, and other officers attending the execution. Only ſix will be executed at one time; and the hour to be ſeven in the morning in ſummer and nine in winter.

BOSTON, *January* 19.

The ſeverity of the cold has been ſuch, that, within theſe three weeks paſt, it has froze our harbour to ſo great a degree, that carriages of every deſcription paſs and repaſs, on the ice, ſo that we have a free, eaſy acceſs with the towns of Charles-town, Cambridge, Brooklyne, Dorcheſter, &c.

We are told that the demand, from this country, for Britiſh goods, is ſo great, that the manufacturers in England, many of whom were lately out of employ, now cry out—"Bleſſed are the peace makers."

The following are the particulars concerning the national bankruptcy that lately happened at Paris—taken from a Britiſh publication of October, 1783.

In the year 1776, thirteen bankers, the moſt eminent in France, funded five and twenty millions for the eſtabliſhment of a caiſſe d'eſconte, literally a cheſt of diſcount, that is, a diſcounting bank; the purport of which was to diſcount bills of exchange, part in caſh, and part in notes, in imitation of our bank notes, for the purpoſe of facilitating trade, and at the ſame time of ſupplying the occaſional wants of government. This ſcheme had the deſired effect, and anſwered the public expectation till the 25th of laſt month, when an extraordinary and unexpected run of creditors put the directors under the neceſſity of ſtopping payment. The deficiency is not yet aſcertained, but it muſt be very conſiderable, ſince they were hardly able to pay 700,000 livres. The event being ſoon ſpread abroad, occaſioned an univerſal alarm; upon which the miniſtry made uſe of every political meaſure to prevent any bad conſequence, as in the time of the famous Scotſman Law. Soon after appeared four edicts of the king, which they had the precaution of antedating of five days. The firſt forbidding all notaries to proteſt the notes iſſued from the caiſſe d'eſconte, under the penalty of a mulct, beſides corporal puniſhment. The ſecond ſtopping all the demands on the aforeſaid bank till the firſt of January, 1784. The third, enjoining all perſons to receive the above notes in payment, without any ſort of difficulty. The fourth, laying a very heavy duty on all the ſpecie exported—in the mean time orders were diſpatched to all the mints throughout the kingdom, to enable the bank to continue its payment.

HARTFORD, *February* 2.

In our laſt we intimated a diſſatisfaction having ariſen between the government of the ſtate of Vermont, and a number of perſons in the lower part of the county of Windham, relative to the juriſdiction of ſaid ſtate: ſince which, a gentleman directly from that ſtate, gives us the following particulars, viz. that on the 18th ult. the party who call themſelves Yorkers, headed by a certain captain Carpenter, of Guilford, attacked the inn of Mr. Joſiah Arms, of Brattleborough, the quarters of J. Farnſworth, Eſq; commiſſary-general, major Boyden, captain Waters, and lieutenant Fiſk, of the ſtate troops, and demanded the immediate delivery of captain Waters; on which Mr. Farnſworth expoſtulated with them for ſome time, to no effect; when being exaſperated, they fired about thirty balls through the houſe, wounded major Boyden in the leg, and ſhot a traveller through the thigh. The gentlemen before mentioned finding themſelves unable to reſiſt numbers (the troops being quartered about a mile diſtant) captain Waters voluntarily reſigned himſelf up to the party, who immediately carried him into the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts: but being purſued the next day, by ſix Vermonters, they were overtaken at Northampton, and captain Waters releaſed. On the 22d lieutenant Fiſk, with a party of about forty men, having patrolled to Guilford, were fired upon by a number of the Yorkers, and lieutenant Fiſk, with ſeveral others, wounded: lieutenant Fiſk was wounded in the groin, ſuppoſed mortal. On this intelligence about fifty Green Mountain boys appeared, when the whole body of Yorkers (who before held their head-quarters at Guilford) diſperſed; ſome of whom to the ſtate of New-York, and others to different parts of the United States.

NEW-YORK, *February* 11.

Mr. Fox, one of the Britiſh king's principal ſecretaries of ſtate, purſuant to his majeſty's recommendations to parliament, the 11th of November, ſoon after laid before the houſe of commons, a bill for an entire new ſyſtem of government in the Eaſt-Indies, in which it was propoſed, in future, to have the entire rule of the Britiſh poſſeſſions in that country, committed to ſeven commiſſioners, to be appointed by parliament, who were to reſide in England, ſubject to the control of the Britiſh legiſlature. The bill was ſaid to be one of the compleateſt efforts of human policy ever deviſed, and would tranſmit the name of the miniſter to poſterity, with the brighteſt character of ancient political wiſdom. The bill had been read but once in the houſe of commons; and a day was aſſigned for a ſecond reading, and it was generally thought, would paſs into a law. It was, however, oppoſed by a number of gentlemen; among others, by Mr. Smith, who ſaid, "he roſe to deliver his ideas on the buſineſs of the day, and he meant to do it freely. The bill, which then waited their diſcuſſion, was one whoſe importance was as great as the intereſts of thouſands were dear to them. It was moreover a bill ſo very doubtful in its effects that he did not know how to pronounce upon it. We had ſeen America torn by violence from the mother country, merely becauſe the extent and the great diſtance of that empire from Britain, required a degree of attention and ſpeedy exertion, which the difficulty of governing at home ſometimes prevented miniſters from beſtowing on it. And why ſhould we deſire to ſee the only valuable poſſeſſion we can now boaſt of loſt, alſo, to the Britiſh dominions. There was another objection ſtruck him more forcibly, that was the fatal conſequences that were likely to reſult from the direction of India being in the hands of miniſters, for he conſidered parliament and miniſtry, in the inſtance before them, as ſynonimous. Such an addition of influence, he obſerved would render them formidable, and if political vice were ſuperadded, what diſmal effects were not to apprehended."

TRENTON, *February* 24.

A writer in the Connecticut gazette, ſpeaking of the manufactures of this country, ſays, "All the danger to a country lies in not having exports equal to imports, which will inevitably drain it of its caſh, and throw the landed intereſt into the hands of foreigners. He that uſes in his family one ſhilling per day more than he raiſes for market, will ſoon find himſelf growing poor, while he that ſells one ſhilling worth per day (free of debt otherwiſe) will find himſelf enriched eighteen pounds five ſhillings at the year's end. Raw materials then, on which we can ſpend our labour, and the groſſer manufactures, if I may ſo call ſhipbuilding, wherein we may have good wages, is the true road for a young country, until the inhabitants become too numerous for the demands of agriculture, then leſſer manufactures become neceſſary for the ſupport of the ſurplus labourers. But here we ought to remember, that we ſhould not neglect our flax and our wool in our houſhold manufactures, for though you may buy cloth at half the price, yet all that is manufactured in our families is ſo much gain. It is better to work for a penny per day, than play for nothing. In a word, working iron into anchors, ſhipbolts and ſpikes, ſawing your timber, and working it into veſſels, raiſing hemp and manufacturing it into cordage and duck, raiſing proviſions, wool and flax, and manufacturing them into a coarſer kind, taking fiſh and oil, ſeems the language of Providence to America, eſpecially to the New-England ſtates at this period, while the very aſhes of the wood we burn, converted into pot and pearl aſh, is a conſiderable branch of export."

ANNAPOLIS, *March* 4.

Robert Goldſborough, jun. Eſq; is appointed a judge of the general court, in the room of Nicholas Thomas, Eſq; deceaſed.

Extracts from the journal of congreſs.

The committee to whom was referred a letter of the 6th November, from the legiſlature of New-Hampſhire, reſpecting the proceedings and ſentence of the court of appeals in caſes of capture, on the caſe of the ſhip Luſannah, having delivered in a report, the ſame was called for: whereupon,

A motion was made, That the report be poſtponed till the ſtate of New-Hampſhire, whoſe intereſts are thereby materially affected, ſhall be repreſented in Congreſs.

The report being as follows.

Your committee find, that by a reſolution of Congreſs of November 25th, 1775, it is recommended to the legiſlatures of the ſeveral ſtates, to erect courts for determining the caſes of captures from the enemy on the high ſeas; and it was declared, that in all caſes, an appeal ſhould be allowed to Congreſs, or ſuch perſons as they ſhould appoint for the trial of appeals.

That this reſolution was complied with by the ſeveral ſtates, ſome of them ceding appeals to Congreſs on a larger, and ſome on a more contracted ſcale; and New-Hampſhire particularly, by their act of aſſembly of 1776, allowing them only in caſes of captures by armed veſſels fitted out at the charge of the United States, and reſerving the appeal in all other caſes to the ſupreme court of their own ſtate. That the courſe of Congreſs was, to appoint a committee for the trial of every ſpecial appeal, till the 30th day of January 1777, when a ſtanding committee was appointed to hear and determine appeals, from the courts of admiralty in the reſpective ſtates. That the brigantine M'Clay, a private armed veſſel, owned by John Penhallow and other citizens of New-Hampſhire, captured on the high ſeas, in the month of November 1777, the brigatine Luſannah, the ſubject of the preſent queſtion, carried her into Piſcataqua, in the ſtate of New-Hampſhire, and libelled her before the maritime court of the ſaid ſtate, whereon the ſaid veſſel and cargo were by the ſaid court condemned.

That the claimants Eliſha Doane and others, praying an appeal to Congreſs, which being refuſed, they appealed to the ſuperior court of New-Hampſhire, where the ſentence being confirmed they again prayed an appeal to Congreſs, which was refuſed, and the ſentence carried into effect, by a ſale and diſtribution of the veſſel and cargo.

That on the 9th day of October 1778, the ſaid Eliſha Doane, petitioned Congreſs for a reviſion of the ſaid ſentence, which petition being referred to the committee of appeals, they, in May 1779, ſummoned the libellants to appear before them in defence of their right.

That on the 22d of the ſame month, Congreſs reſolved, that certain reſolutions of theirs, of March 6th, 1779, relative to their control over all juriſdictions in caſes of capture on the high ſeas, ſhould be tranſmitted to the ſeveral ſtates, and they be reſpectively requeſted to take effectual meaſures for conforming therewith. That they were accordingly tranſmitted to the ſtate of New-Hampſhire, the legiſlature whereof, by their act of November 1779, extended the licence of appeal to Congreſs, to every caſe wherein any ſubject of any foreign nation in amity with the United States, ſhould be intereſted in the diſpute, and allowed it no further. That in May 1780, a court of appeals was eſtabliſhed by Congreſs, with juriſdiction over all matters reſpecting appeals in caſes of capture, then depending before Congreſs, or the commiſſioners of appeals conſiſting of members of Congreſs. That all theſe tranſactions were prior to the completion of the confederation, which took place on the 1ſt day of March 1781. That on the 17th of September 1783, the court of appeals proceeding to conſider the caſe of the ſaid Eliſha Doane, and others againſt the brigantine Luſannah, John Penhallow, libellant, and to reverſe the ſaid ſentence paſſed by the inferior and ſuperior courts of New-Hampſhire;—whereupon your committee have come to the following reſolution.

Reſolved, That the ſaid capture having been made by citizens of New-Hampſhire, carried in and ſubmitted to the juriſdiction of that ſtate, before the completion of the confederation, while appeals to Con-

greſs in ſuch caſes were abſolutely refuſed by their legiſlature, neither Congreſs nor any perſons deriving authority from them, had juriſdiction in the ſaid caſe.

On the queſtion for poſtponing as above, it paſſed in the negative.

After a farther debate on the report, an adjournment was called for and agreed to.

Jan. 22. The committee to whom was referred a petition of captain Paſchke, report,

"That it appears, that captain Paſchke, ſerved as an officer in count Pulaſki's legion, from the 14th March 1777, until the reduction of that corps, the 18th May 1780;—that on the 16th May 1780, Congreſs reſolved, "that the ſum of three thouſand dollars currency of theſe ſtates, and a bill of exchange for two hundred and fifty dollars ſpecie, be paid to captain Paſchke, late of count Pulaſki's legion, (which being diſſolved, Congreſs have no means of employing captain Paſchke, though a deſerving officer) to enable him to return to Europe."—That not chooſing to croſs the Atlantic during the war, he held appointments in the quartermaſters department, in the ſouthern army, until its diſſolution the 13th July 1783: And that he has produced ample teſtimonials of his bravery, integrity, capacity and induſtry in the ſervice of the United States; but as the definitive treaty of peace is ratified, nearly the whole of the army diſcharged, and the commander in chief has reſigned his commiſſion, it is inexpedient to make the promotion requeſted by captain Paſchke.

Reſolved, That Congreſs agree to the ſaid report.

The committee to whom was referred a letter of the 29th October 1783, from major general Du Portail, requeſting ſome immediate payment for himſelf and other officers belonging to the late corps of engineers; alſo a letter from brigadier general Armand of the 15th inſtant, as well in behalf of himſelf and other officers belonging to the legionary corps late under his command, as of the ſaid corps of engineers, report,

That the foreign officers lately in the ſervice of the United States, who were not attached to the line of any particular ſtate, complain of great and ſingular hardſhips under which they have laboured during the late war. The pay which they received for a conſiderable time in depreciated money, was very unequal to their actual expences, nor could they be profited by the recommendations of Congreſs on the ſubject of depreciation, which afforded immediate relief to the reſt of the army, becauſe there was no ſtate to which they could look for the balance of their pay, hence it followed that ſome of them have depended in a great meaſure for their ſupport, on remittances from their friends in France, while others leſs fortunate, have contracted conſiderable debts in America.—That in their preſent ſituation they neither have the means of ſubſiſting in America, nor of returning to their native country, unleſs ſome part of the money due them by the public ſhall be paid." Whereupon

Reſolved, That the ſuperintendent of finance take order for paying to the foreign officers of the late corps of engineers, and to the foreign officers lately belonging to the legionary corps, commanded by brigadier general Armand, alſo to major Seconde, captain Beaulieu, late of general Pulaſki's corps, and to captain Ponthiere, late aid to the baron Steuben, ſuch ſums on account of their pay as may be neceſſary to relieve them from their preſent embarraſſments, and enable thoſe in America to return to their native country.

Congreſs proceeded to the election of a chaplain, and the ballots being taken,

The reverend Mr. Daniel Jones was elected, having been nominated by Mr. Lee.

ANECDOTE.

A Spaniſh prince, poſſeſſed of humanity, and ſtrictly attached to the principles of juſtice, reſolved to viſit the priſoners on board the galleys, in order to enquire into the manner of their treatment and nature of their offences. He accordingly repaired to one of theſe veſſels, and addreſſing the firſt convict he met, aſked him, "what was the cauſe of his confinement?" The priſoner replied, that he was perfectly innocent, and that the witneſſes who ſwore to the tranſaction had been guilty of perjury. Parting from him, the prince accoſted a ſecond in the ſame manner, who anſwered, that the judge was prejudiced againſt him, and decided upon his caſe by evidence that did not amount to a proof of his crime. The young advocate for juſtice went to a third priſoner, who declared that he was alſo free from guilt, and ſent there by his relations, in order that they might enjoy eſtates, to the poſſeſſion of which he was juſtly entitled. At length the prince came to a fourth, whom he addreſſed in a ſimilar ſtyle, and received this reply, "I am confined here for my repeated and enormous offences; and had it not been for the mercy of the law and my judges, I ſhould have been executed." The ſincerity of this reply, oppoſed to the fallacy of thoſe he had before received, ſtruck the royal inquiſitor ſo forcibly, that he immediately called out to the ſuperintendent of the galley—"Diſcharge this raſcal! turn him out, or he will corrupt the morals of all theſe honeſt gentlemen!"—The culprit conſequently obtained his liberty, and exhibited a proof, that truth will recommend even the guilty to lenity, while falſhood will ever be deſpiſed, occaſion its own detection, and enſure his own puniſhment.

RECEIPT of continental taxes from the ſtate of Maryland, publiſhed in purſuance of the 6th article of inſtructions from the office of finance, dated the 14th day of February, 1782.

Received for February, 1784, 8000 dollars.

BENJAMIN HARWOOD, receiver.

WHEREAS it has been repreſented to the United States in congreſs aſſembled, "That about nine o'clock in the evening of the 30th of October laſt, the mail for the eaſtward being cloſed and laid on the counter in the poſt-office at Princeton, ſome perſon unknown entered the office and carried off the mail;" the United States in congreſs aſſembled, are hereby pleaſed to offer a reward of three hundred dollars to any perſon or perſons who ſhall apprehend and ſecure in any of the gaols in the United States the perpetrator or perpetrators of the aforeſaid robbery, ſo that he, ſhe, or they, may be thereof legally convicted and brought to condign puniſhment: and for the better diſcovery and bringing to juſtice the perſons concerned in the robbery of the ſaid mail, they are hereby pleaſed to promiſe the ſame reward of three hundred dollars, with an indemnity to any perſon who, being an accomplice, ſhall give information and evidence whereby the principle offender or offenders ſhall be convicted as aforeſaid.

THOMAS MIFFLIN, preſident.

Annapolis, January 30, 1784.

[The printers in the ſeveral ſtates are requeſted to inſert the foregoing proclamation in their news-papers.]

February 27, 1784.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the 29th of March next, at the late dwelling plantation of William Thomas, deceaſed, near Annapolis,

A NUMBER of very valuable negroes, conſiſting of men, women, and children, among whom are ſome excellent houſe ſervants; likewiſe a number of horſes and ſheep, &c. Twelve months credit will be given for all ſums above twenty pounds, on giving bond with approved ſecurity.

MARY THOMAS, executrix.

Charles county, February 26, 1784.

THE ſubſcriber requeſts all perſons indebted to the eſtate of William Reynolds, late of the city of Annapolis, deceaſed, to diſcharge their reſpective balances without further delay. After the very long indulgence which has been given, he flatters himſelf that this reaſonable requeſt will be generally complied with. From thoſe who have it not in their power to pay he will accept of bond with ſecurity, but ſuits will be commenced in all caſes without reſpect to perſons, where a ſettlement is not made in one of the ways above mentioned, on or before the firſt day of May next.

ALEXANDER TRUEMAN, adminiſtrator de bonis non of William Reynolds, deceaſed.

Baltimore county, February 4, 1784.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN out of my ſtable, on Sunday the 21ſt of December, 1783, at night, a black HORSE, about ten years old, with a ſtar in his forehead, no brand, about fourteen hands and a half high, ſhod before, ſwitch tail, lately trim'd, paces, trots, and canters well, and was in very good order when taken away. Whoever will ſecure the thief, ſo that he be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive eight dollars; and for the horſe, if brought to Mr. Joſeph Aſhmead, in Annapolis, or to the ſubſcriber, in Baltimore county, living on the Head of Back river, two dollars, and reaſonable charges, paid by 4w

WILLIAM MACKUBIN.

Annapolis, February 25, 1784.

To be SOLD by PRIVATE SALE,

A VALUABLE tract of land lying on Severn river, about five miles (either by land or water) from Annapolis, well known by the name of Worthington's-point, containing about 350 acres, plentifully wooded, about ſix acres meadow, and a good deal more may be made at a ſmall expence; it abounds with never failing ſprings of excellent water; remarkable for its healthy ſituation, and fine proſpect of the beautiful river Severn and Cheſapeake bay; it is a very noted place for both fiſhing and fowling, it being a neck of land about two thirds ſurrounded by water, which make it well calculated for ſtock; the improvements are, a good dwelling houſe, two rooms on a floor, kitchen and negro quarter, a good milk houſe, meat houſe, barn, ſtable, and corn houſe, a large new paled in garden, two apple orchards, &c. The land joins John Hall, Eſquire's dwelling plantation; it is in pretty good order. Poſſeſſion will be given at the time of ſale if required.

At the ſame time the land is ſold, there will be for ſale (either with or without the land) ſome valuable negroes, ſtock of different kinds, with plantation utenſils, &c. For further particulars and terms apply to

JAMES WILLIAMS.

December 25, 1783.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber intends preferring a petition to the next general aſſembly of Maryland, to paſs an act enabling the executors of Levi Hopkins, deceaſed, to ſell ſo much of the real property which did belong to the ſaid Levi, as will be ſufficient to diſcharge his debts. w8

LEVIN HOPKINS, *executor.*

To be SOLD, or rented by the year, and entered on the 15th of March next,

THE houſes and lot belonging to the ſubſcriber, in Annapolis, the dwelling houſe is large and commodious, containing four rooms, a paſſage, and a light cloſet on a floor, two of the rooms are very elegant; there are good cellars, a kitchen and other offices under it, and adjoining to the houſe is a building, containing an excellent kitchen, laundry and pantry, and very good rooms above them for ſervants, and cellars below. There is alſo on the ſame lot, a coach houſe, ſtable, dairy, and meat houſe, and a large ſtrong warehouſe, which would make it convenient for a perſon in trade.

Alſo to be rented, the houſe and lot, lately in poſſeſſion of Clement Holliday, Eſq; it is a handſome building, beautifully ſituated on the river Severn, and very convenient for a ſmall family. For the terms of both, or either of the above houſes, apply to the ſubſcriber, perſonally, or by letter, at his ſeat on Patowmack.

2 RICHARD LEE.

Frederick county, January 26, 1784.

THE ſale of my plantation in Calvert county, on the 20th inſtant, being prevented by the ſeverity of the weather, notice is hereby given, that it will certainly be on Monday the 22d day of March next, at the place and upon the terms, heretofore advertiſed.

2 PATRICK SIM SMITH.

FOR SALE,

A BEAUTIFUL well formed full bred covering horſe, his colour a deep cheſnut, five years old the enſuing ſpring, and fifteen hands high, his ſire colonel Tayloe's noted horſe Yorick, his dam a Dotterel mare, out of colonel Tayloe's famous mare Camilla. Alſo will be ſold on very reaſonable terms, for ready money, two ſtout, handſome, full blooded fillies, well grown, and three years old the enſuing ſpring. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber in Annapolis.

3X ARTHUR BRYAN.

Treaſury-office, Annapolis, January 10, 1784.

AGREEABLE to an additional ſupplement to the act, entitled, An act for the liquidation and payment of debts againſt perſons convicted of treaſon, paſſed at November ſeſſion, 1783; Notice is hereby given to all perſons, creditors of the above deſcription of men, to bring into the treaſury-office their ſeveral and reſpective claims on or before the firſt of October next, otherwiſe they will be precluded of a dividend of ſuch perſon's eſtate in caſe the ſame ſhall be inſufficient to diſcharge all the juſt debts that may come againſt ſaid eſtate.

9X THOMAS HARWOOD, Tr. W. S.

Anne-Arundel county, February 20, 1784.

To be SOLD on Monday the 8th day of March, at the dwelling houſe of the late Mr. Abraham Simmons, for ready money only,

SEVERAL country born ſlaves, conſiſting of women, boys, and girls, ſome horſes, hogs, cattle, and ſheep, plantation utenſils, and ſome houſhold furniture.

2 PRISCILLA SIMMONS, executrix.

All perſons indebted are deſired to pay.

WANTS a PLACE.

A PERSON qualified to act as coachman or groom, who can be well recommended. 2 *Enquire at Mr. Mann's.*

Annapolis, February 23, 1784.

ALL perſons having juſt claims againſt the eſtate of Edward Knowles, late of this city, deceaſed, are deſired to bring them in legally proved, and all thoſe indebted are requeſted to make immediate payments, that the demands againſt ſaid eſtate may thereby be the ſooner complied with.

2 MILCAH KNOWLES, adminiſtratrix,
THOMAS ORRICK, adminiſtrator.

Baltimore, January 1, 1784.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons indebted to Meſſrs. Speirs, French, and Co. merchants in Glaſgow, for dealings at any of their ſtores on the weſtern ſhore, that I am fully empowered to receive the debts due ſaid company, and ſhall conſtantly attend here for that purpoſe; thoſe who have it not in their power to pay at preſent, I expect will *at leaſt* come and renew their obligations.

7X ARCHIBALD MONCRIEFF.

THE ſubſcriber intends petitioning the general aſſembly of this ſtate at the next ſeſſion, for a law to record a deed of bargain and ſale made by Thomas Noel, deceaſed, of two tracts of land, viz. one called Edmondſon's Purchaſe, and the other the Range, ſituate and lying in Caroline county, to Charles Frazier, of ſaid county.

CHARLES FRAZIER.

February 8, 1784.

To be SOLD to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 23d day of March next, if fair, if not the next fair day (if not sold before at private sale),

THE subscriber's now dwelling plantation, containing 449 acres of land, the soil of which is well known to be remarkably good for tobacco, corn, wheat, rye, oats, &c. At this time there are more than twenty acres well manured, which make it capable of producing a very fine crop of tobacco. This land is conveniently watered by two never failing streams, and has wood land sufficient, with care, to support it, having more than 100 acres now standing in wood. It is convenient to six different grist-mills; not four miles from South river, where the water is navigable, and a plenty of fish, &c. to be caught; eleven miles from Annapolis, six from Queen-Anne, and twenty-seven to Baltimore-town. It is prettily improved, the situation both healthy and pleasant. The dwelling house has two rooms below, and three above stairs, a good cellar under the whole house bricked in, a kitchen, pantry, overseer's house, meat house, two quarters, corn house, barn, stables, and every other convenient out-house, with a very excellent garden paled in, all in good repair, the whole being built within these 12 years. Also, two young orchards; with at least 1200 fine thriving fruit trees, of many different kinds of choice fruit, the whole of which have been planted within these nine years, and now generally bear. Possession will be given on or before the tenth day of April next. The title is indisputable. Terms of sale will be made known by the subscriber.

On the said day, on the above premises, will be exposed to public sale, for cash or short credit, sundry cattle and sheep, houshold furniture, and plantation utensils.

All persons having accounts against me, are hereby desired to bring them in that they may be settled, and those few who owe me, it is requested will pay, or otherways settle with

4 THOMAS HENRY HALL.

Annapolis, December 30, 1783.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber has received a power of attorney from Judith Doyle, the widow and administratrix of James Maw, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, to settle and adjust all her affairs relating to the late James Maw's estate; all those who have claims against the same, are desired to bring them in duly authenticated on or before the first day of May 1784, as on that day the said estate will be finally settled, and all those who are indebted to the said James Maw, or Judith Doyle, are requested to settle their accounts and make immediate payment to

9 JOHN CRISALL.

February 12, 1784.

THE violent snow and severeness of the weather prevents the sale of negroes belonging to the estate of James Leatch, deceased, which was advertised for sale the 13th inst. is put off to Tuesday the 9th day of March next. At that time will be exposed to public sale, for good crop tobacco, a number of very likely country born slaves, consisting of men, boys, women, and girls, at the late dwelling house of James Leatch, deceased, in Calvert county, near Lyon's-creek. Eighteen months credit will be given if required, by giving bond with good security. If the above appointed day of sale should be bad weather, the sale will be the first fair day after, Sunday excepted.

3X w3 STEPHEN STEWARD.

February 2, 1784.

FOR SALE,

A VERY valuable plantation, containing about five hundred and five acres of land whereon the subscriber now lives, in Montgomery county, about seven miles from Bladensburg, twelve miles from George-town, and the same distance from the court-house; the soil is well adapted to Indian corn, fine tobacco, and small grain; on it is plenty of wood-land to support the plantation, likewise a very valuable mill seat. The improvements are, a good dwelling house, kitchen, negro quarters, two good tobacco houses, with all other necessary out-houses, good apple and peach orchards. If not sold at private sale, it will be exposed at public vendue, on the twenty-second day of April next. The terms of sale will be made known to any person applying, or on the day of sale. Possession to be given the first of December next. tf

5 SAMUEL HARWOOD.

To be SOLD, at the POST-OFFICE.

POCKET BIBLES,
Blank books of various sizes,
Wafers, black and red wax,
Ink stands and chests,
Black lead pencils,
Quills, ink-powder,
Gilt letter paper, and
Pocket books,

10

Where may also be had blank bonds, bills of exchange, bills of lading, &c. &c.

Annapolis, February 17, 1784.

To be SOLD by the subscriber, heir at law of Robert Tongue, deceased, for the purpose of paying the debts of the said deceased, at public vendue, on Saturday the 17th day of April next,

ONE hundred acres of land, in Anne-Arundel county, on Patuxent river, about two miles above Queen Anne; the land is level and the soil good; on it is an excellent stream of water for a mill seat. The improvements are, two small dwelling houses, a corn house, and a good peach orchard. The terms will be made known on the day of sale, by

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3 JOHNZE TONGUE, heir at law of Robert Tongue, deceased.

Lower Marlborough academy, December 11, 1783.

THE Lower Marlborough academy having been shut up for some years past, on account of the general distress occasioned by the late war, the president and trustees now feel a pleasure in having it in their power to inform the public on this auspicious era, that this seminary is again filled up, and prepared for the reception of young gentlemen, and that they have provided a tutor, who in their opinion, is not only fully equal to the task of governing, but also of instructing youth in the Latin and Greek languages, and in the most useful branches of science. The trustees flatter themselves that this institution (the usefulness of which has been heretofore experienced) will meet with all due encouragement from the friends of literature, and they assure the public in general, that no exertions of theirs shall be wanting in the regular discharge of the trust reposed in them by law, to carry into full effect the benevolent intention of the legislature in founding the seminary over which they preside.

Signed by order of the board,

3 JAMES PRIESTLY, register.

N. B. Good and convenient board may be now had for twenty pounds currency per annum, and tuition at four guineas a year, one guinea to be paid at the time of entrance, and the rest quarterly.

THE estate of John Bennett, of Dorchester county, deceased, being indebted more than the personal estate can pay, the subscriber gives this notice, that he intends to petition the general assembly at their next session, for an act to empower him to sell the real estate of the said John Bennett, to enable him to make further payments.

2 CHARLES STEUART, administrator of John Bennett.

Port-Royal, February 9, 1779.

UPWARDS of two years ago I was struck with a paralytic stroke, which affected me very much; it happened that I met with Mr. Logan, who promised to make a cure of my leg and arm, without any inward application, by applying a kind of ointment; I found in about a fortnight a great deal of relief in my right arm, knee, and ancle; from the anguish of the gout it continued rather longer than I expected. I write this for the good of mankind. EDWARD DIXON.

Gloucester county, April 14, 1779.

I HEREBY certify, that my wife has been bad with rheumatic pains these six years, and captain Whiton sent Mr. Logan to see her; when he came he said he could relieve her, and in three weeks time she was clear of all pains in her arms. This I write in behalf of Mr. Logan, as several doctors have had her in hand and did her no good. EDWARD LAYTON.

Baltimore, August 6, 1779.

THIS is to certify, that Mr. Logan, of Annapolis, prescribed medicines for John Hayman, who was confined to his bed with the rheumatism for a long time, by which I was restored to perfect health. JOHN HAYMAN.

Kent county, April 11, 1781.

MICHAEL EARLE, Esq; who had a white swelling for about sixteen years, was also restored to perfect health by Mr. Logan's medicine.

Prince-George's county, February 8, 1782.

A GENTLEMAN who had the piles and gravel for about sixteen years, was also restored to perfect health by Mr. Logan's medicine.

I ALSO relieve palsies, rheumatisms, gout, gravel, fluxes, contractions of the limbs, white swellings, dropsy, running ulcers, &c. &c. I will take patients at my own house, or elsewhere in Annapolis; but cannot attend any in the country, except such as are confined to their beds. Constant attendance will be given, by their very humble servant,

47 WILLIAM LOGAN.

To be sold by public vendue, on Wednesday the 31st of March next, if fair, if not the next fair day after,

A TRACT of land, in two parcels, known by the name of Phelps's Luck and Coven's Folly, containing 103 acres, lying on the Head of South-river in Anne-Arundel county, near the Land of Ease. The land will be shewn by the subscriber any time before the sale. The improvements are, a good dwelling house and corn house, and is a tolerable good soil for any kind of husbandry, sixty or seventy acres are under a good fence, with a small meadow on the same. The above to be sold for ready cash only. w4

2 BASIL PHELPS.

February 11, 1784.

THIS is to give notice to all those that are indebted to Thomas Elliott, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, either by bond, note, or otherwise, to come and settle their respective balances on or before the first day of April next, otherwise they may depend on having suits brought against them immediately; and all those that have any claims against said estate are desired to make them known, as they may be settled, by

3 CATHERINE ELLIOTT, administratrix,
DAVID STEUART, administrator.

Anne-Arundel county, February 18, 1784.

THE subscribers give this notice to all persons indebted to Messrs. James Dick and Stewart, for dealings at their store in Annapolis, also all those indebted to the estate of the late James Dick, of London-town, in this county, deceased, that we will attend at the house the store was formerly kept in, every Tuesday and Friday, and at London-town the remainder of the week, until the first day of May next, to receive and settle the accounts due to the above; those who have it not in their power at present to pay must renew their bonds, and settle their open accounts by bond or note. We hope this will be duly attended to as it will be the means of preventing the prosecution of measures disagreeable to them, but must take place unless payments are made, or satisfaction given.

3 MARY M'CULLOCH, CHARLES STEUART, JAMES M'CULLOCH, } executors of James Dick.

Charles county, February 18, 1784.

THE inclemency of the weather having prevented the sale of negroes I advertised in this paper to have been on the 20th of last month, this is to give notice that the same negroes will be exposed to sale to the highest bidder, at my house, on Monday the 22d of next month, if fair, if not the next fair day, unless they should be disposed of privately before that time, in which case this advertisement will be discontinued, otherwise continued until the day of sale. Cash, bills of exchange, or tobacco, will be received in payment, and one or two years credit given to those whom it may not suit to pay ready money, on giving bonds on interest with security.

2 GEORGE LEE.

Anne-Arundel county, February 21, 1784.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to make application to the general assembly at their next meeting, for a law empowering him to take into his possession and custody, as trustee, the estate real and personal of George Shipley, sen. of Anne-Arundel county, who hath been in a state of lunacy for eleven years past, and incapable of taking care of and managing his affairs, and to dispose of such part thereof as will be sufficient to discharge the debts due and owing by the said George Shipley, sen.

2 GEORGE SHIPLEY, jun.

Warburton, February 8, 1784.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will preferred to the next general assembly of Maryland, praying that a law may pass to prevent the putting down hedges or weirs adjoining the town of Bladensburg, Prince-George's county.

2

Baltimore, January 15, 1784.

I HEREBY give notice, that I intend to petition the general assembly of this state at their next session, for a restoration of my confiscated property, or a compensation therefor.

4 EBENEZER MACKIE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Mr. Allen Bowie, senior, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, are requested to discharge their accounts immediately, and such as have claims are desired to send in their accounts legally proved, that they may be settled by

FIELDER BOWIE,
JOHN F. BOWIE, } *executors.* 2d

A few Copies of the

LAWS,

Passed last Session, may be had at the Printing Office.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by F. and S. GREEN, at the POST-OFFICE, *Charles-Street.*